

readers. Their easy diction and ample discussion, based on their viva voce deliverance, render them of ready access to the medical tyro, whilst their broader pathological outlook, according to the academical teaching of ophthalmology in the German university, will afford the general medical man some insight to the place of the discipline in medicine.

The present volume deals with the affections of Conjunctiva, Iris and Lens. Everywhere the modern social aspect is well taken care of, as, for instance, with regard to gonorrhic and eczematous conjunctivitis, trachoma and ulcus serpens. Whilst in parts details are discussed of more direct interest to the specialist, the reviewer notices under Blennorrhoea of the conjunctiva the omission of the prognostically important role of pneumococcus. On the other hand, it is gratifying to see a whole paragraph devoted to diplobacillus ulcer of the cornea. We well remember how, some years ago, in the discussion on a paper of his on bacteriology of the conjunctiva the reviewer has been criticized along the *cui bono*-argument. To such critics the perusal of this paragraph would supply the proof of the practical value of a thorough scientific diagnosis. As a literary contribution the "Senile Cataract as a Specific Disease of Metabolism" easily holds first place in the volume. Roemer's "biological" theory regarding the etiology of cataract, as expounded during recent years at the several sessions of the Heidelberg Ophthalmol. Congress appears at the moment even less likely of clinical fruition than it did at its inception. The illustrations compare not favorably with those of other modern German text-books, Axenfeld's e. g.

N.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs and the Kidney. By Robert Holmes Greene & Barlow Brooks. 3rd edition revised and enlarged. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London, 1912. Half Morocco \$6.50. Cloth \$5.00.

This is an eminently practical book, written for the general practitioner who, therein, will find almost everything of practical value and interest concerning the anatomy, pathology and the modern treatment of lesions of the genito-urinary tract. Particularly conspicuous, in this respect, is the chapter dealing with the general examination of the patient; it abounds in many useful suggestions and gives ample proof of the authors' large personal experience in their special field of work. And wherever the authors, on the basis of their own wide experience, express their opinion upon the relative value of certain operative procedures or other diagnostic and therapeutic measures, the reader may safely be guided by their sane and conservative views.

From a purely urological standpoint, though, the book will not escape severe criticism. The chapter on cystoscopy, etc., is, even for the purposes of the general practitioner, inadequate; he will in vain look for the description of the optical construction of the various types of cystoscopes or of the aspect and most important cystoscopic landmarks of the normal bladder. The stress laid, on the other hand, upon the value of the retrograde (Schlaginweit) modification of the cystoscope seems out of proportion to its real importance. For ureteral catheterization—to quote one more mooted statement—by means of the so-called straight type of cystoscope the authors recommend filling the bladder with from 8 to 12 oz. of fluid, a desideratum to which, if actually required, not many male bladders will readily respond.

The diagnostic value of the X-Rays is dealt with in a few brief sentences, entirely out of proportion with its generally recognized importance for the diagnosis of urological lesions.

The description and critical review of the various tests, showing permeability of the kidneys, testify

to the experience and good judgment of the authors, who consider the phloridzin test, after many years of observation, to be the most valuable, satisfactory and practical of all tests.

Among the methods of anesthesia Heinrich Braun's method of local anesthesia (for the scrotum, etc.), is not mentioned. The condemnation of spinal anesthesia, on account of one accident in the authors' practice, does not appear justifiable.

While the chapter on the anatomy and physiology of the kidneys could be omitted without detracting from the book much of its material value, the chapter on the blood and blood-pressure in diseases of the kidney represents an unique and most valuable addition to the practical scope of the volume. It is to be hoped that the authors' views on the etiology and treatment of renal tuberculosis will, in the future, be materially revised in accordance with the authoritative communications of the last urological congress.

Due credit is given our late Dr. Chismore for his valuable modifications and improvements of the lithotrite and, in this connection, a manuscript on litholopaxy written by Drs. Chismore and McCormick (McConnell?) is mentioned, which, we trust, will soon appear in print. Such and similar errors, as that in the name of our genial confrere E. G. McConnell, not infrequently met with in the book, are not only confined to American authors (Jaddeson instead of Jadassohn, etc., etc.). More distressing, though, are the many incorrect quotations of Latin terms (*locus minora vesistentia!! tubuli afferenti! etc.*).

Notwithstanding these shortcomings Greene and Brooks' book contains many excellent features; its language is precise and clear; it deals, as was pointed out above, with all important urological questions, from the standpoint of the authors' own ripe experience, and the book will be in the future, as it was in the past, a valuable addition to the library of the general practitioner. M. K.

The Physiology of Faith and Fear, or the Mind in Health and Disease. By William S. Sadler, M. D. Chicago, Ill., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1912. 8vo. illustrated, pp. xxii, 580.

In this volume, one of Sadler's series of medical books "designed for laymen," the author approaches the subject of psychotherapy from the scientific standpoint of a physician, in contrast to the attitude of unqualified authors on mental healing and moral therapeutics whose motives are not quite above reproach. Faith and Fear, in the title of this book, stand for Optimism and Pessimism. Faith represents the normal, the healthy, the natural state of man, while Fear stands for the opposite condition—the abnormal, the unhealthy, the unnatural moral and mental attitude.

This book is chiefly treated from a physiological basis, but a considerable part, about one-fifth, is devoted to the fundamental principles of psychology. The work consists of three parts, each of which is divided into many chapters. Part one, the psychological section, is particularly well written. Part two deals with the physiological aspect, while the third, the largest part, is the therapeutic section. Sadler goes in this third part into the details of the principles of modern psychotherapy. He mentions complex formations, the influence of dreams on consciousness, mental diagnosis, psychoanalysis, etc. In other words he discusses the most modern aspect of mental treatment. He opposes hypnotism for therapeutic purposes, contrary to the experience of the majority of psychotherapists, and is a follower of the "direct and honest conversational method, first recommended by Dubois"—which, in passing, was first recommended by Morton Prince.

The book contains a number of good diagrams, of which Nos. 10 and 12, illustrating the phases